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### LETTER

Occasioned by the late

#### Music - Meeting

AT

WORCESTER. 16

Humbly addressed to

The RIGHT REVEREND

The LORD BISHOP of that Diocess.

( Price Six-pence. )

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Dii \_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ VIRG.

Her Priests have violated my Law, and have profaned mine Holy Things: They have put no Difference between the Holy and Profane; neither have they shewed Difference between the Unclean and the Clean.

Ezer.

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## LETTER

Humbly addressed to the Right Reverend

# The LORD BISHOP

OF

#### WORCESTER.

My Good Lord,

A S I look upon your Lordship, not only in public Life, as one of the Governors, and Heads of the Church, and Guardians of our most sacred Religion; but, in your private Character, as a Lover of A 2 Virtue

Virtue and Decency, that expressive of the Greeks, and a Promoter of Christian Piety; I take the Liberty of addressing you on the present Occasion. A Liberty which, as my Duty points out, I hope your Lordship will the more readily pardon.

For, whilst the distemper'd Age groans under the Burthen of Insidelity; whilst the public Motto is Vice
Triumpha'nt; and that Religion
which our blessed Redeemer died to
establish, and so many Martyrs have
consirmed with their Blood, is trampled on, and held in the utmost Contempt ---- When the Altars of God
are openly desiled, and every Thing
sacred and divine publicly prostituted
---- it is Time for every serious and
good Man to exclaim against such
Acts of Prosancaes; to rouse the
Soul

Soul from its languid Stuper, and call forth Reason to the Seat of Action, to use her utmost Efforts against the Enemies of our Religion. If it is not in our Power to turn away the soul Current of Iniquity, it is our Duty at least to remonstrate against its pernicious Effects; to loath the noxious Weed, the we cannot root it out, and to expose its venomous Nature, and call it by its true Name, the it spring upon holy Ground.

If the Keepers of Religion, those appointed to watch over it, like the vestal Virgins over the holy Flame, regard not the high Commission delegated to them, but, like Judas, impiously betray their sacred Trust ---- What will become of us? ---- Some Stand must be made, or Virtue will

be lost, and Religion extirpated out of the Land. Sure there are, who have honest Zeal enough to enter the Lists, and maintain the facred Cause: Some in Power, who dare exert their Authority, and strive to stem the furious Torrent. To whom then shall we apply more properly than to your Lordship? More especially, since all these Things (be not startled, my Lord!) have happened in your own Diocese, and in your capital Church.

Your Lordship must immediately suggest, That I mean the sad Consequences, which so lately attended the Meeting of the Three Choirs at Worcester. A Meeting, instituted for better Purposes; for a pious and good End, worthy the Authors, and the generoussipirited Benefactors. A Meeting, which,

I am persuaded, must have been productive of many good Effects, had it been properly and decently conducted, or rather held in a Place more adapted to the Occasion.

But, my Lord, when the facred Temples are thrown open, ---- open to the Rabble, to Riot and Debauchery; and Balls, Concerts, and Mid-night Revels are had upon consecrated Ground; the good Purposes for which the Meeting was intended, become polluted, -- dy'd with an impious Cast. Such Charities are like foul and corrupted Streams arifing from an impure Spring. Like the valiant Sword of the victorious Horatius, that not only forfeited the Honour due to its great Exploits, but became for ever marked with Infamy, like the Forehead of Cain, Cain, by being stain'd with a Sister's Blood. Such Actions, my Lord, throw a Rust, and deadly Canker (never to be removed) upon the brightest Polish.

Admit, (for Argument) That it is Matter of Doubt, whether the Dean's Affembly-Room, which he has taken out of the College Buildings, has been consecrated, or not: ---- Shall the Clergy, the Sons of Religion, those who ought to be Lights to the World, and bright Examples of Piety to Mankind; shall they be the first to remove the Difficulty, to break through the Doubt, to light up the Maiden Hall with Nocturnal Lamps for Mid-night Revels, unpractised there before? ---RELIGION, roused from her filent Repose, affrighted left the Place. She faw the Doors of the Temple thrown open

open to the Multitude, and fled. The Saints, who for Ages had flept in Peace, were disturbed in their Graves. The facred Dead were trampled upon by unhallow'd Feet, that led to Scenes of Riot and Debauchery. The Holy Ground, on which we were wont to kneel to the Almighty, was used as Avenues only to this Place of Mirth, Noise, and Drunkenness. The House of God was made a Passage to a Ball-Room. The pious Cloyffer, dedicated to God, where the Aged used to retire from the busy World, to meditate on Religion, was spotted, was defiled. The abandoned Youth, whose Passions were roused with the Music and the Dance, inflamed with the Grape, and hot with Luft, ran forth, at a dead and filent Hour of Night, when Half the Globe lay diffolved in Sleep, and polluted luted the Holy Places, yea, the Temple itself, where the Harlots were affembled, with their Iniquities. The Moon hid her Face at their Mid-night Enormities; the Morning blushed on the unfinished Debauch. These Facts [I am distessed whilst I utter it] are notorious. There are not wanting those, who boast of these their Debaucheries, boast them in the City, and in the public Places: Acts, my Lord, that Modesty won't permit me to lay before you.

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the Streets of Askelon, least the Daughters of the Philestines rejoice, least the Daughters of the Uncircumcised triumph.

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What Consequences may attend such Transactions, it is not easy to say. Vice stalks triumphant in open Day-light thro' the City. Bolingbroke is read, and Tillotson rejected.——The young Rakes, whose Lives render Insidelity the most suitable Religion to them (if I may be allow'd the Expression) boast in their Unbelief, and surnish themselves with fresh Arguments against the Church. The Sectaries sneer; the Deists have raised a new Laugh, against the Clergy.

Believe me, my good Lord, it is with real Sorrow I speak it, these unhappy Events reslect more Dishonour on Religion, and are pregnant with more fatal Mischief, than Years of Piety, I sear, can wipe off and atone for.

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The Clayster, and sacred Precincts of the College, are now no more the Seat of Meditation to the Pious, who from their Youth upward, have here retired, as it is expressed in the beautiful Language of the Scripture, to walk with God. Behold them, in their Grief, smiting their Breasts, and lamenting over it, --- Oh! how is our Comfort, the Pride and Delight of our Years, vanished! The holy Places are defiled: ---- Corrupt are they, and become abominable in the Sight of the Lord! Our Joy is no more. Our sweet Peace of Mind is deftroy'd!' ---- Thus do they mourn and weep for the Desolation of the Temple, as the Children of I/rael did for Sion.

Sat down and wept, when we remembered thee, O Sion.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my Right Hand forget her Cunning.

If I do not remember thee, let my Tongue cleave to the Roof of my Mouth; yea, if I prefer not Jerusalem in my Mirth.

Quis Cladem illius noctis ----Explicet? aut poffit lacrymis aquare labores?

How vastly different is this Behaviour from that of the Jews of old, who were blessed with less Knowledge of the Deity, less illuminated with Divine Revelation, than we. The

Jews,

Tews, your Lordship knows, had the highest Veneration for the Temple. One Part of it was esteemed so superlatively holy, that nothing profane was ever suffered to approach it. None but the High Priest, who was set apart, and folemnly confecrated to the Service of God, was permitted to enter it, and that but once a Year. Their Sepulchres, and Places of the Dead, were held fo facred among them, that those who dared contemptuously to deface the Monuments, or profane the hallow'd Repositories of the Departed, were punished with Death. Their Laws were strict, and stricter the Ceremonies of their Religion. Whilst they kept up to these, the Nation flourish'd, they were Favourites of Heaven, a chosen People, the Beloved of God. But when shall we, of this Age, obtain that that noble, that heavenly Distinction, that Title above all earthly Grandeur!

The Heathens had their Ædes sacræ, dedicated to particular Gods, which they preserved with religious Care. Even amongst these, defiling the Temple was an high Crime. Tho' they had several ridiculous Ceremonies, and odd antic Gestures in their Worship; yet nothing of this Levity appears to have been amongst them. Religious Houses were free from Nocturnal Balls, and intriguing Affemblies, and fuch-like Pollutions. So very averse were all the Serious to the Act of Dancing itself, even in other Places, that Sallust condemns it, and Demostbenes and Cicero have declaim'd against it. a long if each to the fire of a

Who bath done this great Injury unto us?——Done it, at a Time when War threatened our very Gates; at a Time when we were apprehensive of Invasions at Home, and alarmed with the Destruction of our Forces Abroad; at a Time when we ought rather to have prostrated ourselves before the Almighty, to pray for the Assistance of the Divine Arm against the Enemies of our Religion, our Country, our Commerce, and our Tranquility?

I would beg Leave to remonstrate, if the Dean did not look upon himself as acting in an extraordinary Manner; Why were Men, armed with Clubs and Staves, sent into the House of God, when, if either of them (ignorant perhaps of the Consequence) had struck

any one in that facred Place, a Member of the offending Body had, by the Laws of the Land, been forfeited to Justice, and been liable to be lopt off? As the' the Presence of the Almighty, the Place where his Honour dwelleth, could not awe the People into a due Sense of Religion, before painted Clubs, set up for Idols (as it were) to be gaz'd at in the House of God.

Is this the Temple of the Almighty, his Sanctuary, his Abiding place?--that holy Catholic Church, of which Lactuatius gives this noble Description?

Sola igitur catholica Ecclesia est quæ verum (Dei) cultum retinet. Hic est sons Veritatis, hoc est Domicilium Fidei, hoc Templum Dei, quod si quis non intraverit, vel a quo si quis exierit, a spe vitæ ac salutis æternæ alienus est.

LACTANT. Lib. IV.

Is this ascribing unto the Lord Glory and Strength?---- Give unto the Lord the Honour due to his Name; worship the Lord with boly Worship.

He loveth Righteousness and Justice: The Earth is full of his Goodness. By His Word were the Heavens made; and all the Host of them by the Breath of his Mouth.

Let all the Earth fear the Lord: Let all the Inhabitants of the World stand in Awe of Him. For he spake, and it wat done: He commanded, and it stood fast. He is a King for ever; and in his Temple doth every Man speak of his Honour.

Shall This be defiled, and will his vindictive Arm for ever sleep?---Shall we

we thus dare to firike at Omnipotence, and will not Heaven return the Blow?

How long shall the Adversary do this
Dishonour? How long shall the
Enemy blaspheme thy Name?

O Tempora! O Mores!

Can your Lordship dispense with these Things? --

Do not the Codes Laws and Canons of the Church (which it is needless for me to mention to your Lordship) direct, That the whole Church (thus defiled) shall be confecrated a-new?

Suppose a Spirit of Benevolence and Humanity towards the principal Agents should incline us to believe, that neither *Pride*, *Passon*, or *Party*, gave Birth to these wild Scenes of Folly.—Suppose *Charity*, and a Fellow-seeling for the Distresses of our necessitous C 2 Brethren,

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Brethren, the true Motive.--View every Thing, my Lord, in the most favourable Light. ---- Religion cannot give Sanction to such Conduct. Tho' the Doves were brought but into the Outer Courts of the Temple, and sold for one of the Ends of Religion, for the Purpose of Sacrifice; CHRIST himself declared even this a Profanation of that sacred Place. He cast them out; he punished the audacious Offenders with his own Hand.---He suffer'd not any Man so much as to carry a Vessel thro' the Temple.

Hear Saint Cyprian, Epist. 63.

Non debemus attendere quid alius ante nos fecerit, aut faciendum putaverit; sed quid, qui ante omnes est, Christus prior fecerit.

Neque enim hominis consuetudinem sequi, sed Dei veritatem, oportet.

If

If these Sins are not purged away, we may expect them to become universal. The Judgment of God, as in antient Times, may light upon the whole People.

The Occasion, my Lord, calls loudly on you. In the Name of all the Pious and the Good, I humbly intreat your Lordship to visit these Offences, and avert the impending Wrath of Heaven from a whole City. Let Offenders kiss the Rod of Justice. The Cause of Religion, the public Good, demand it. Let Mercy prevail; 'tis the Glory of the Christian System; but,

Fiat Justitia, & Cæli ruite.

Pardon,

Pardon, my good Lord, this long Address. I speak the Sentiments not of one only, but of many; and the Exertion of your Lordship's Power will yield Relief to many troubled Minds; will restore their Peace; regain their Tranquility; and reslect that Dignity upon your Lordship, which, in the Language of the Apostle, is due to him that ruleth well, ——— Double Honour.

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My Lord,

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Your Lordship's most dutiful,

And obedient Servant,

A CHRISTIAN

Of the Church of England.

